

Four New Species of the Group of *Trichotichnus leptopus* (Coleoptera, Carabidae) from Central Japan and Shikoku, with Some New Records

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Abstract Four new species of the *leptopus* group of the genus *Trichotichnus* are described under the names of *Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) amagisanus* from Mt. Amagi-san, *T. (T.) hakusanus* from Mt. Haku-san, *T. (T.) masatakayoshidai* from Mt. Tsurugi-san, and *T. (T.) yoshiyukii* from Mt. Mitsuji-yama. Also, new localities of *T. (T.) isamutanakai* N. ITO, *T. (T.) shikokuensis* KASAHARA et Y. ITÔ and *T. (T.) uenorum* KASAHARA et Y. ITÔ are recorded.

Species of the *leptopus* group (1973) of the genus *Trichotichnus* MORAWITZ are well diversified in each narrow region due to apterism. Some workers have studied the species of the group and recently described many new species as mentioned in my former paper (2005). I have been continuing to examine many specimens from many localities. Among them I found one new species from Mt. Amagi-san in Shizuoka, one new species from Mt. Haku-san in Ishikawa and nearby area, and two new species from Shikoku.

In this paper I am going to describe the four new species as follows: *Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) amagisanus* from Mt. Amagi-san, *T. (T.) hakusanus* from Mt. Haku-san and Ikegahara, *T. (T.) masatakayoshidai* from Mt. Tsurugi-san and *T. (T.) yoshiyukii* from Mt. Mitsuji-yama. Further I newly record *T. (T.) isamutanakai* N. ITO from Kyoto, *T. (T.) shikokuensis* KASAHARA et Y. ITÔ from Tokushima and Ehime, and *T. (T.) shikokuensis* KASAHARA et Y. ITÔ from Ehime.

Before going further, I wish to express my special thanks to the following two excellent lovers of Coleoptera in Shikoku, Mr. Yoshiyuki ITÔ, Kôchi and Mr. Masataka YOSHIDA, Tokushima. Mr. Y. ITÔ has been vigorously collecting for responding to my request and kindly offering me many important specimens for my study, and Mr. M. YOSHIDA kindly guided in field work on Mt. Tsurugi-san and has been offering numerous important material. Also I heartily thank Mr. Masaharu TAKABA, Kanazawa, Dr. Hideto HOSHINA of Fukui University, Fukui, and Mr. Seiji MORITA, Tokyo for their kind offer of invaluable material, and to Drs. Shin-ichi YOSHIMATSU of the National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba and Shûhei NOMURA of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo for their kindly loaning material. I employ the abbreviations of depository as follows: the Osaka Museum of Natural History as OMNH, the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo as NSMT, and the author's collection

as Nlc. Concerning measurement of body parts, see the author's former paper.

Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) amagisanus N. ITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 & 5)

Body stout, oblong, black, shiny, weakly iridescent on elytra; maxillary and labial palpi, antennae and tarsi light reddish brown, legs brown, labrum and mandibles dark brown.

Head large, 0.70 times as wide as the pronotal width, fairly convex on vertex, partly with sparse and vague punctures; labrum transverse, with rather well concave apex; clypeus almost smooth, shallowly emarginate at apex; clypeal suture shallow, clearly carved; frontal impressions linear, moderately engraved in apical halves, thence shallowed behind, reaching supraorbital grooves; interocular space 0.68 times as wide as width of head including eyes; eyes rather well prominent, though small; temples long, two-fifths the eye length; space between genuine ventral margins of eyes and buccal fissure wide; labial palpi slender, 3rd segment weakly dilated, approximately as long as the 2nd; ligula wedge-shaped; paraglossae narrow, adnate with ligula to behind its apex; mentum with epilobes weakly widened apicad, bearing median tooth rounded at apex; microsculpture weakly visible, composed of isodiametric meshes on clypeus and of obscure transverse ones partly on the other portions.

Pronotum cordate, widest at apical two-fifths, approximately two-fifths wider than long, well reflected at sides, rather strongly elevated on disc, the elevation divided due to deep median line; sides well arcuate apicad, and linearly convergent basad from middle, rather deeply sinuate before base; apex shallowly emarginate, unbordered medially; base sublinear, with border thin in middle; lateral furrows narrow, gradually widened backwards, fallen into basal foveae; basal foveae each deeply and longitudinally grooved at inner sides and humped outside the grooves; both front and hind transverse impressions deep; surface wholly covered with punctures, which are fine and sparse on disc, rather coarse and moderate in apical and lateral areas, and strongly coarse and partly confluent in basal foveae; microsculpture very obscure, partly observed as transverse meshes.

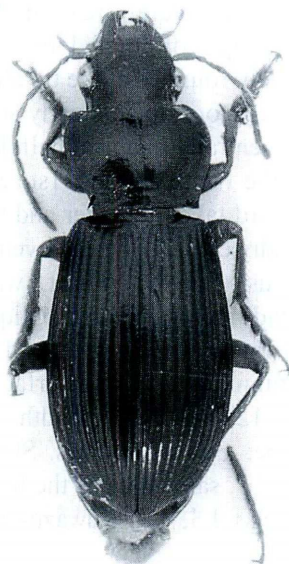
Elytra oblong-oval, widest a little behind middle, 1.30 times as wide as the pronotal width, a half longer than wide, gently convex, without punctures; sides weakly curved in humeri, very shallowly sinuate preapically; apices each produced behind, narrowly rounded at distal margin; bases more or less emarginate, with small tooth at each end; striae deep, narrow, finely and clearly crenulate, scutellar striae moderate in length; intervals raised even on disc, more strongly so basad and apicad, 3rd interval with setiferous pore between middle and apical two-fifths; marginal series continuous,

Figs. 1–4. Habitus of *Trichotichnus* spp. — 1, *Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) amagisanus* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 2, *T. (T.) hakusanus* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 3, *T. (T.) masatakayoshidai* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 4, *T. (T.) yoshiyukii* N. ITO, sp. nov.

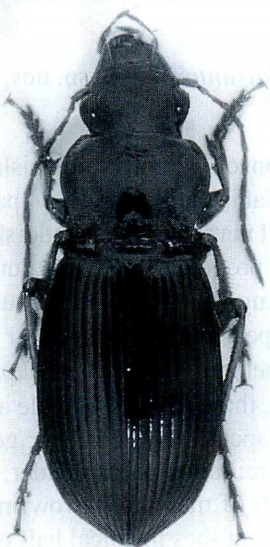
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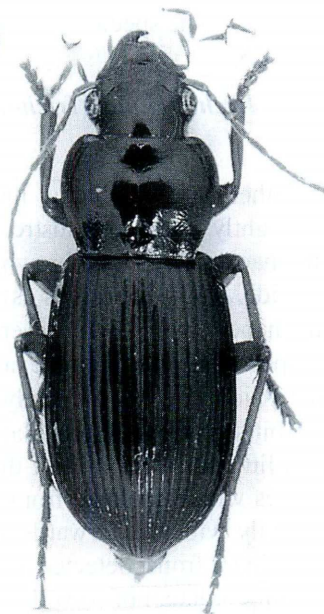
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composed of 25–27 umbilicate pores; microsculpture composed of very fine transverse lines. Hind wings vestigial.

Ventral surface more or less coarsely and moderately punctate on pro-, meso- and metepisterna, and lateral areas of metasternum; metepisternum one-fifth wider than long; apical margin of 6th abdominal sternite truncate at tip and unisetose at each side in ♂ and widely rounded at the tip and bisetose at the side in ♀.

Legs long; fore tibiae clearly sulcate; 1st segment of mid tarsus in ♂ bearing adhesive hairs ventrally in apical half, hind tarsus one-seventh in ♂ and one-eleventh in ♀ longer than the width of head, 1st segment a little longer than three-fourths as long as the 2nd and 3rd taken together and twice the 2nd, 3rd a half longer than the 4th, claw segment quadrisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) robust, weakly arcuate preapically and thence gradually thinned distad, feebly directed obliquely ventrad at tip; apical orifice wide, inner sac armed with rather long peg-shaped sclerite; apical lobe rounded and obscurely bordered at distal margin; ventral surface shallowly concave, thinly bordered at sides.

Length: 12.1–12.8 mm. Width: 4.9–5.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Amagi Pass, Shizuoka, S. KASAHARA leg. (preserved in NSMT). Paratypes: 2♂♂, same data as the holotype; 1♀, Mt. Amagi-san, Shizuoka, 8–V–1993, S. MORITA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Kawazu-chô, alt. 400 m, Shizuoka, 22–IX–2002, H. WATANABE leg.

Remarks. This new species is allied to *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *hiranishii* MORITA, but is distinguished from the latter by the pronotum in basal foveae deeper and with clear humps.

Etymology. The species is named after the type locality, Mt. Amagi-san.

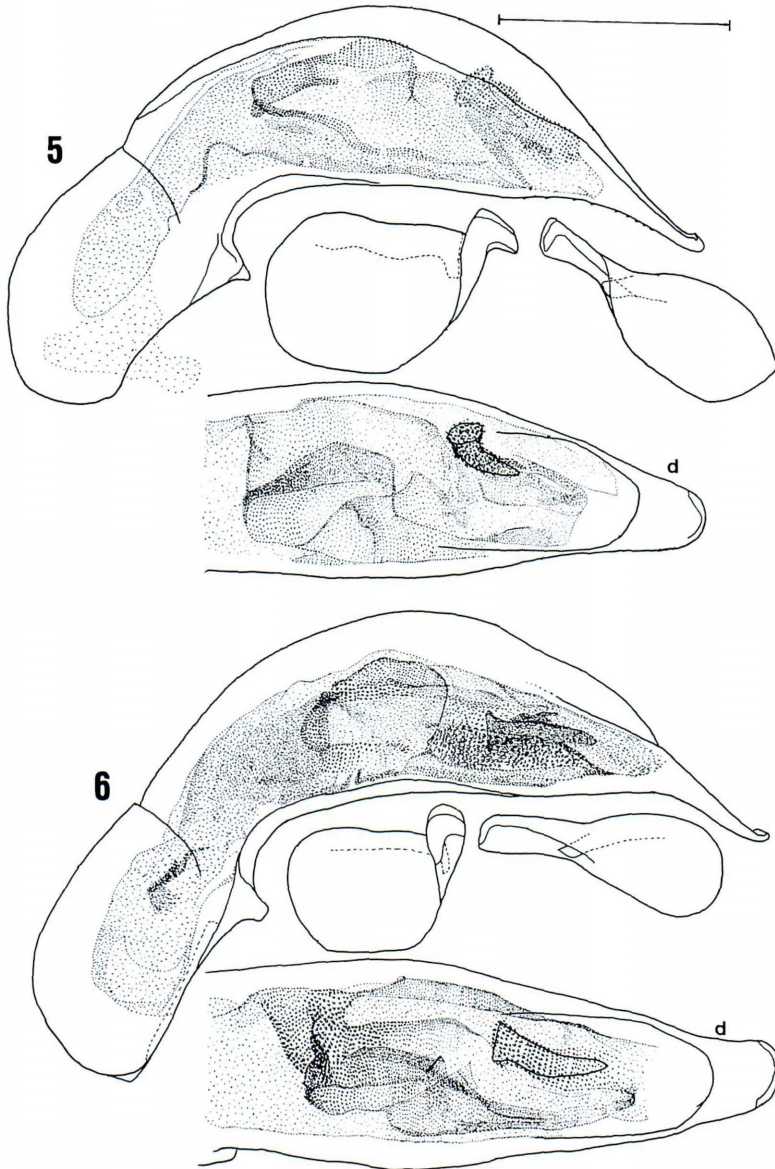
***Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *hakusanus* N. ITO, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2 & 6)

Body rather narrow, oblong, moderately convex, slightly brownish black, shiny, with very slightly iridescent lustre on elytra; labial and maxillary palpi yellowish brown, antennae and legs light brown, labrum and mandibles dark reddish brown.

Head wide, 0.73–0.56 times as wide as the pronotal width, not punctate; labrum medium in shape; clypeus with several obscure rugosities near setiferous pore at each side, subtrapezoidally emarginate at apex; clypeal suture thin, clear and straight; frontal impressions weakly arcuately divergent behind, moderate in depth, obliterated near supraorbital grooves; interocular space wide, three-fourths as wide as the width of head; eyes a little more prominent than in usual species of the group; genuine ventral margin of eyes widely isolated from buccal fissure; labial palpi slender; mentum with epilobes slightly widened forwards, median tooth of mentum narrow; microsculpture almost invisible on frons, detected as isodiametric meshes in apical half of clypeus.

Pronotum cordate, not so wide, 1.30–1.39 times as wide as long, well reflected at sides, fairly convex; sides more strongly arcuate forwards than backwards, deeply sinu-



Figs. 5-6. Male genitalia of *Trichotichnus* spp. — 5, *T. (T.) amagisanus* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 6, *T. (T.) hakusanus* N. ITO, sp. nov.; d, dorsal aspect. Scale: 1 mm.

ate before base; apex rather deeply emarginate, bordered throughout; base one-seventh wider than apex, bisinuate emarginate, thickly bordered lengthwise; apical angles well protruding forwards, narrowly rounded; basal angles smaller than right angle, triangularly prominent; lateral furrows narrow in apical fourth, relatively wide in the re-

maining portions; basal foveae wide, longitudinally grooved at inner sides, gently humped along outer sides of the grooves; front transverse impressions rather deep, the hind one shallow; median line fine, lying between both the impressions; dorsal punctures lacking or very sparse and fine on disc, more or less coarse and sparse in the furrows and coarse and dense in the foveae where the punctures are partly confluent; microsculpture centrally visible as transverse meshes and so in the surrounding areas as finely isodiametric meshes.

Elytra oblong-oval, weakly convex, a half longer than wide, 1.29–1.31 times as wide as the pronotal width, without punctures; sides gently divergent from apex to middle, very shallowly concave preapically; apices narrowly rounded at tips; bases each shallowly emarginate, with a minute humeral tooth; striae deep, wide, and clearly crenulate, scutellar striole moderate in length; intervals gently convex on disc and becoming more convex basad and apicad, a setiferous pore of 3rd interval situated near middle; marginal series continuous, consisting of 24–28 umbilicate pores; microsculpture detected as vague transverse lines. Hind wings atrophied.

Ventral surface obscurely punctate on prosternum and prepisterna, coarsely and sparsely so on metepisterna and laterally on metasternum; metepisternum one-fifth wider than long; 6th abdominal sternite in ♂ truncate at apex and unisetose at each side and in ♀ widely rounded at the apex and bisetose at the side.

Hind femur bisetose along hind margin; fore tibia dorsally sulcate, with three or four spines along apico-external margin; hind tarsus 1.08 times in ♂ and 1.02 times in ♀ as long as the width of head, 1st segment one-sixth shorter than the 2nd and 3rd combined, 2nd one-third longer than the 3rd and 2.70 times as long as the 4th, claw segment tri- or quadrisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 6) robust, thick in middle, thence abruptly tapered distad, thin and weakly directed ventrad at apex, slightly thickened at tip; dorsal surface feebly curved to the right near apex; apical orifice widely open, inner sac armed with spine more or less long, peg-shaped and weakly curved; apical lobe subquadrate, widely arcuate and bordered at distal margin.

Length: 11.4–12.3 mm. Width: 4.1–4.9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Shaka-rindou, Mt. Haku-san, Ishikawa, 2–VIII–1997, M. MATSUI leg. (preserved in OMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 22–27–VIII–2002, H. HOSHINA leg.; 1 ♂, Nakahanba, Mt. Haku-san, Ishikawa; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Ikegahara, Fukui, 13–VII–1986, M. SAITÔ leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Haku-san, Fukui, 26–VII–1969, T. MIZUNUMA leg.

Remarks. This new species is allied to *Trichotochnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *latemarginatus* N. ITO, but the pronotum is more strongly reflected at the sides and not or more sparsely punctate on the disc, and the elytra are a little more widened backwards.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the type locality of the holotype and some paratypes, Mt. Haku-san.

Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) masatakayoshidai N. ITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 3 & 7)

Body oblong, dark reddish brown to black, with weakly iridescent lustre on elytra; labial and maxillary palpi, and antennae yellowish brown, tarsi and legs except for dark brown portions of joints light reddish brown, labrum and basal portions of mandibles dark brown.

Head large, 0.76 times as wide as the pronotal width, fairly convex on vertex, with interocular space rather wide and 0.67–0.72 times as wide as the width of head; labrum subtrapezoidal, rather deeply and triangularly concave; clypeus vaguely rugose, weakly protrudent at apical angles; clypeal suture fine, shallow to somewhat deep; frontal impressions moderate in depth, attaining to supraorbital grooves, though strongly shallowed near the grooves; eyes not prominent; temples gently convergent behind, two-fifths the eye length; space between genuine ventral margins of eyes and buccal fissure similar in width to that of the previous new species; antennae long, slender, and reaching basal fifth of elytra; labial palpi slim; median tooth of mentum wide, arcuate at apex; microsculpture obscurely visible, composed of isodiametric meshes on clypeus and of subsquare meshes here and there.

Pronotum subcordate, widest near apical two-fifths, approximately 1.4 times as wide as long, rather steeply declivous apico-laterad; sides gently arcuately convergent forwards and weakly sinuately so backwards from the middle; apex moderately emarginate, thinly bordered, the border interrupted medially; base almost straight or barely emarginate, thinly and entirely bordered; basal angles rectangular, with small teeth at each tip; lateral furrows each more or less wide in apical half, gradually and weakly expanded basad from there; basal foveae wide, almost flattened, shallowly grooved at inner sides; both front and hind transverse impressions shallow; median line fine but clear, reduced near apex and base; surface minutely and sparsely punctate on disc, somewhat coarsely and densely so in apical areas, coarsely and densely so in lateral furrows and basal foveae, where the punctures are partly confluent; microsculpture partly visible as very vague and subsquare meshes.

Elytra oblong, 1.51–1.55 times as long as wide, gently convex; sides gently rounded in humeri, subarcuate in middle, somewhat deeply sinuate before apices, which is narrowly rounded at each distal margin; bases each shallowly emarginate, rounded at humeral angle; striae relatively wide and finely crenulate; intervals flattened on disc, slightly convex apicad and basad, a setiferous pore of 3rd interval situated near middle; marginal series uninterrupted, consisting of 26–28 umbilicate pores; microsculpture invisible. Hind wings reduced.

Ventral surface vaguely and sparsely punctate on pro-, meso-, and metepisterna; metepisternum nearly one-tenth wider than long; 6th abdominal sternite in ♂ truncate or feebly emarginate at apex and unisetose at each side, in ♀ widely rounded at the apex and bisetose at the side.

Legs long; fore tibiae obscurely sulcate; hind tarsus 1.02–1.08 times in ♂ and

0.97–0.99 times in ♀ as long as the width of head, 1st segment one-seventh shorter than the 2nd and 3rd taken together nearly twice the 3rd which is two-thirds longer than the 4th, each ventral side of claw segment with four setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 7) stout, well thick in middle, thence steeply narrowed backwards, thinned at apex, slightly reflected at tip; apical orifice wide, inner sac bearing short peg-shaped sclerite; apical lobe subquadrate, with distal margin bordered and weakly rounded.

Length: 11.5–12.4 mm. Width: 4.5–4.9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Minokoshi, Mt. Tsurugi-san, Higashi-iyayama-mura, Tokushima, 24–VII–2004, N. ITO leg. (preserved in OMNH). Paratypes: 2♂♂, 7♀♀, same data as the holotype; 11♀♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 25–VII–2004; 1♂, same locality as the holotype, 26–VII–2004, H. NOMURA leg.; 6♂♂, same locality as the holotype, 10–11–VI–2000, N. ITO leg.; 1♂, 1♀, same locality as the holotype, 16–23–IX–2005, Y. ITÔ leg.; 1♂, same locality as the holotype, 10–VI–2000, Y. ITÔ leg.; 2♂♂, 4♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 5–12–IX–2002, Y. ITÔ leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Val. Ôtsurugi-dani, Mt. Tsurugi-san, Tokushima, 14–15–IX–1996, Y. ITÔ leg.; 1♀, Mt. Tsurugi, Awa, 29–VII–1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 1♂, ditto, 30–VII–1960; 1♂, 1♀, Val. Nikubuchi-dani, Kisawa-mura, Tokushima, 16–17–VII–1994, Y. ITÔ leg.; 1♀, Mt. Kôtsu-san, alt. 950–1,100 m, Yamakawa-chô, Tokushima, 14–VII–2001, Y. ITÔ leg.; 3♀♀, Mt. Kumosou-yama, Kamiyama-chô, Tokushima, 17–18–VII–1988, Y. ITÔ leg.; 1♂, 2♀♀, ditto, 2–3–VIII–1997, M. YOSHIDA leg.

Remarks. This new species is similar to *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *uenorum* KASAHARA et Y. ITÔ, but is discriminated from the latter by the pronotum sinuately convergent basad instead of being linearly so and narrower in lateral furrows.

This new species is completely sympatric with *T. (T.) shikokuensis*. As far as I knew in field works, this species is found in the same valley near Minokoshi of Mt. Tsurugi. Ecology of these species on Mt. Kumosou-yama and Mt. Kôtsu-san may be the same. From this phenomenon, it can be estimated that the two species are widely isolated from each other in phylogenetic and genetic aspects, in spite of being similar in apparent external characteristics.

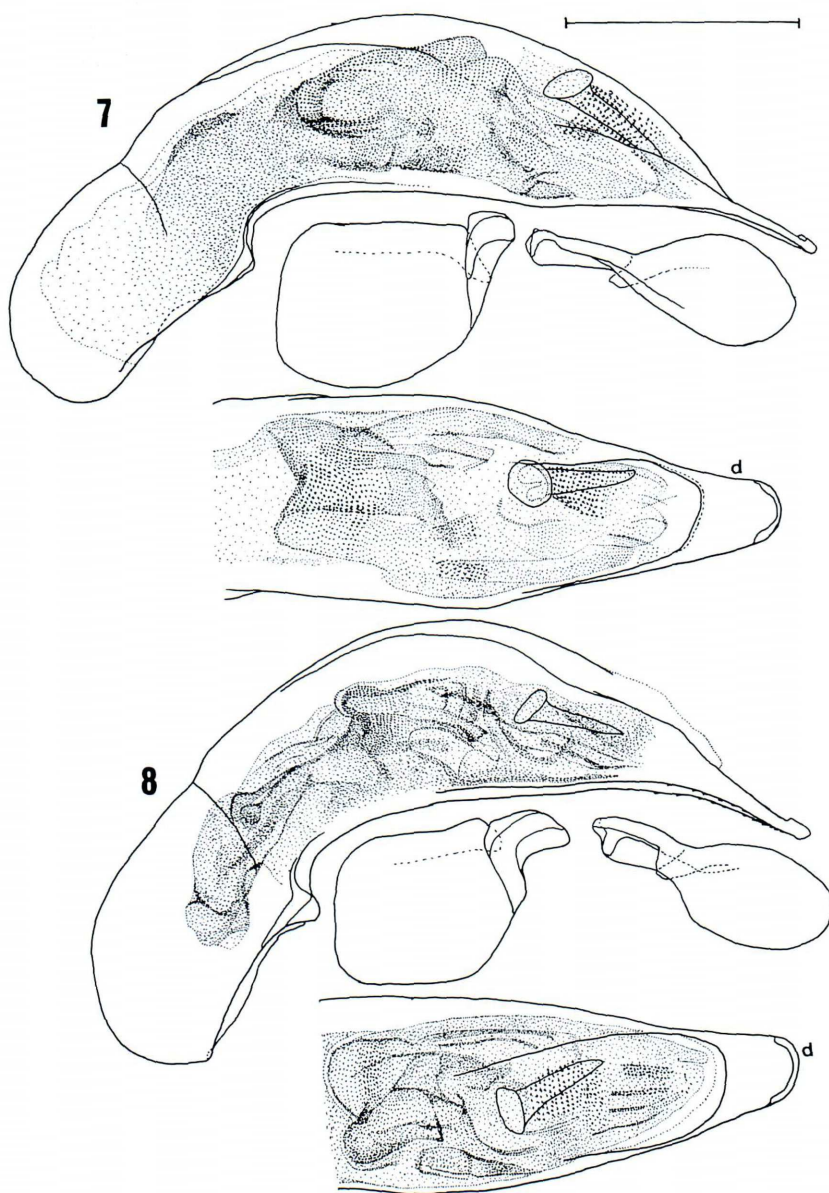
Etymology. The species is named after Mr. Masataka YOSHIDA.

***Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *yoshiyukii* N. ITO, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4 & 8)

This new species is closely allied to the previous new species *T. (T.) masatakayoshidai*, but the pronotum is more transverse, a little more arcuate behind from the widest point, not sinuate before base, less coarsely punctate in basal foveae, and with smaller tooth at the tip of each basal angle, the elytra are shorter and the other characteristics are different as mentioned in the following description.

Body widely oblong, black, shiny, with iridescent lustre on elytra; maxillary and labial palpi light brown, antennae, tarsi and tibiae light reddish brown, femora dark



Figs. 7-8. Male genitalia of *Trichotichmus* spp. — 7, *T. (T.) masatakayoshidai* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 8, *T. (T.) yoshiyukii* N. ITO, sp. nov.; d, dorsal aspect. Scale: 1 mm.

reddish brown, labrum, mandibles and lateral margins of pronotum slightly brownish black. Head large, 0.78 times as wide as the pronotal width, almost smooth, with interocular space more than two-thirds of the width of head; clypeal suture fine and clear; frontal impressions moderate in depth, weakly arcuately divergent; eyes relatively large and more or less prominent; microsculpture mostly invisible, observable as isodiametric meshes in apical half of clypeus. Pronotum subquadrate, 1.45 times as wide as long, weakly elevated; base 1.09 times as wide as apex, clearly bordered lengthwise; lateral furrows narrow in apical half, thence weakly widened behind; basal foveae each wide, a little more distinctly ridged in outer side of inner groove than in *T. masatakayoshidai*; dorsal punctures lacking on disc, minute and sparse near apex, sparsely and moderate in lateral furrows, and somewhat coarse in basal foveae; microsculpture partly and vaguely visible as transverse meshes in most areas and as fine isodiametric meshes in basal foveae. Elytra ovate, 1.44–1.48 times as long as wide, flattened on disc, impunctate; preapical sinus very shallow; apices not produced, widely arcuate at tips; intervals weakly convex on disc, gradually raised apicad and basad; marginal series of 26–27 umbilicate pores; surface vaguely and finely microlined. Hind wings reduced. Metepisternum one-ninth wider than long. Fore tibiae sulcate dorsally; hind tarsus 1.07 times in ♂ and 1.02 times in ♀ as long as the width of head, 1st segment three-fourths as long as the 2nd and 3rd taken together and twice the 3rd, which is three-fifths longer than the 4th, claw segment quadrisetose (rarely trisetose) ventrally along each margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 8) thick near basal bulb, gradually thinned forwards, a little thicker at apical portion than in *T. masatakayoshidai*, thickened at tip; dorsal surface slightly asymmetrical; apical orifice wide, inner sac armed with peg-shaped sclerite shorter and slenderer than that of *T. masatakayoshidai*; apical lobe widely trapezoidal.

Length: 11.7–12.3 mm. Width: 4.8–5.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Mitsuji-yama, alt. 950–970 m, Tosa-chô, Kôchi, Japan, 5–8–VIII–1995, Y. ITÔ leg. (preserved in OMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, same locality and collector as the holotype, 27–VIII–2005; 1 ♂, Mt. Inamura-yama, Tosa-chô, Kôchi, Japan, 29–VIII–1–IX–1984, Y. ITÔ leg. (preserved in NIC).

Etymology. The specific name is dedicated to Mr. Yoshiyuki ITÔ, Kôchi, who collected the specimens of the type series.

Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) isamutanakai N. ITO

Trichotichnus isamutanakai N. ITO, 1996. Ent. Rev. Japan, **51**: 127 (type locality: Kibune, Kyoto). — MORITA, 1998, Elytra, Tokyo, **25**: 579.

Specimens examined. 3 ♂♂, Mt. Hiei-zan, Kyoto, 20–X–1965, K. ISHIZUKA leg.; 1 ♂, Hatchô, Pass Dannô-toge, alt. 750 m, Keihoku-chô, Kyoto, Japan, 12–VI–1985, S. KASAHARA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ashiu, 10–11–VI–1999, Kyoto, Japan, N. ITO leg.

Remark. This species is widely distributed from the eastern area of Hyôgo to

the north, east and south Kyoto beyond many deep valleys and mountains, and large rivers as the Rivs. Hozu, Yodo and Uji. Ancestor of the species might have invaded into the areas long before the present topography was formed.

***Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) shikokuensis* KASAHARA et Y. ITÔ**

Trichotichnus shikokuensis KASAHARA et Y. ITÔ, 1995, Spec. Bull. Jpn. Soc. Coleopterol., Tokyo, (4): 262 (type locality: Meoto-ike, Mt. Tsurugi-san). — N. ITO, 1996, Ent. Rev. Japan, **51**: 132. — MORITA, 1998, Elytra, Tokyo, **25**: 577.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Mt. Kôtsu-san, alt. 950–1,100 m, Yamakawa-chô, Tokushima, 14–VII–2001, Y. ITÔ leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 1–8–IX–2001; 1 ♂, Mt. Shiraga-san, alt. 1,420–1,450 m, Monobe-mura, Kôchi, 3–VIII–1986, Y. ITÔ leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nishikuma-rindô, Monobe-mura, Kôchi, 15–16–IX–2001, Y. ITÔ leg.; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Minokoshi, Mt. Tsurugi-san, Tokushima, 24–VI–2004, N. ITO leg.

Remarks. The spine of inner sac in the male genitalia in each male specimen examined herein is not enlarged at the base, in comparison with that of the median lobe shown in KASAHARA's figure. On the other hand, his figure of dissected spine is not expanded at the base. The spine in his figure may be inaccurate.

This species is widely distributed like *T. isamutanakai*. Species of the *pacificatorius* complex including *T. isamutanakai* and *T. shikokuensis* seem to tend towards a wide distribution.

***Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) uenorum* KASAHARA et Y. ITÔ**

Trichotichnus uenorum KASAHARA et Y. ITÔ, 1995, Spec. Bull. Jpn. Soc. Coleopterol., Tokyo, (4): 259 (type locality: Tsuchigoya, Mt. Ishizuchi-yama). — N. ITO, 1996, Ent. Rev. Japan, **51**: 132. — MORITA, 1998, Elytra, Tokyo, **25**: 567.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Ibushi-rindou, Yanadani-mura, Ehime, 24–28–IX–1997, Y. ITÔ leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 7–X–2000.

要 約

伊藤 昇： *Trichotichnus* 属（ツヤゴモクムシ属） *leptopus* 群の4新種および新記録。 — *Trichotichnus* 属の *leptopus* 群は、後翅が退化しているため、地域ごとの種分化が著しく、とくに最近多くの新種が記載されている。著者は継続的に本種群の検討を行っており、本稿では、静岡県天城山より1種 (*Trichotichnus amagisanus*)、石川県白山および福井県の近隣地域より1種 (*T. hakusanus*)、徳島県剣山および高知県三辻山よりそれぞれ1種 (*T. masatakayoshidai* および *T. yoshiyukii*) を記載した。

また、*T. isamutanakai*, *T. shikokuensis* および *T. uenorum* について新たに記録した。この前者2種は交尾器の形態から同じ complex (*pacificatorius* complex) に属するが、他の complex に比べ分布の広い特徴が見られる。

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- 2005. Five new species of the *leptopus* group of harpaline genus *Trichotichnus* (Coleoptera: Carabidae) from central and northeastern Japan with note on taxonomic position of *T. tsurugiyamanus*. *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **60**: 39–51.
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Occurrence of *Stenaesthetus sunioides* SHARP (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the Island of Tosa-okinoshima off Southwestern Shikoku, Japan

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Stenaesthetus sunioides was originally described by SHARP (1874, p. 80) based on four specimens found on Mitzuyama of Honshu, Japan. After that, this species has been reported from various localities of Japan. However, it has not yet been reported from the Island of Tosa-okinoshima off southwestern Shikoku. Examining the staphylinid collection at the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture, I have found one specimen of this species from the above-mentioned island. It is recorded below with the collecting data.

1 ♂, Tosa-okinoshima Is., Kôchi Pref., Shikoku, Japan, 28–VII–1955, Y. WATANABE leg.

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